NEW YORK MERADO PRIDAY, WARRING SO, 1846.

ADVERTISEMENTS BENEWED EVERY DAY.

10.000, -LEGACY LEFT TO JOHN PARK, LATE PARK, (of Glasgow,) Post Office, Detroit, Mich.

R. M. B.-WRITE P. C. S. IMMEDIATELY.

IF THE YOUNG LADY WHO WAS AT WALLACK'S.

In Tuesday night, in company with an elderly goutleman,
and who, after leaving the theatre, walked a few squares up
Broadway, and from the redo up is an omnibus, will send
her address to Harvey, Union Square Post Office, the can
have returned a lacovedly, which she dropped on getting talo

INFORMATION WANTED-OF DANIEL CAUSWELL of New tork. By addressing a line stating where he can be found to I. Scully, between 92 and 94 Green street, rear building, he will hear of his now, who is in Pausma.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN THE PRICESOF WATCHES al., k.J. JACOB'S, 407 Broadway — We invite these about purchasirg, to give us a call; (civility to non-purchasers, gratis); a splendid assortment of our California diamental always on band; the only place they are to be found in the United States.

Case.

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Braudril gold man for ladies, rich engraved cases.

Fine gold hunting lepiuse for ladies.

Fine gold hunting lepiuse for ladies.

Fine gold hunting descached levers rull jewelled.

Splendid lever-watches for daguerrectypes.

Rich watches, which wind up and set without a key.

Real Jules Jurgensen watches, perfect timekeeners.

plendid gold pocket chronometers, perfect
time keepers.

125 to 220
time keepers.

126 to 175
time keepers.

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time keepers.

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179 time deplex watches,

189 the finglish patent levers, made by M.

179 time deplex watches, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner,

189 time time the sund prises. All watches warranted to

199 to 200 time.

198 to 200 c. All-En. Importer.

198 to 200 c. All-En.

By order of the Commandant, WM. TURNER, Adjutant.

V ETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, MEET AT THE corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 735 P. M. Byorder, A. W. JONES. Lt. Col., Com.

SPORTING. &C.

TPRIVATESALE—ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—FOR a sale, five beautiful Italian grey hound paps, four months I. Can be seen at 50 West Fifteenth street.

PANCY PIGEONS—THE STOCK OF THESE BIRDS, which took the first premium at the last national poul-try show, is for sale cheapin lots to suit. Apply at 89 Warrans street, South Brooklyn, before 9½ A. M., or after 4½ P. M.

FOR SALE-A POODLE DOG, AT NO. 247 SECOND street, between avenues B and C, N. Y. MOCKING BIRDS FOR SALE—SIX SPLENDID mecking birds, just arrived from Savannah. These birds are splendid mockers, and are not to be excelled by any in the city. Any lady wanting to procure a fine bird may apply at 476 Fourth street.

PENALL'S.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECENTLY PROLe prietor of the Waverley Saloen, has removed to the
large and commodious dwelling. 7 d Broadway, which he is
eited up in the heat manner as a dwelling house, restaurant,
eithed up in the heat manner as a dwelling house, restaurant,
either up in the heat manner as a dwelling house, restaurant,
with or without board. The house has all the necessary conveniences, with haths, water closule, &c., and is altoyednevery desirable residence for single gouttemen. The billiard
raison will be opened about the first of May.

B. R. RENALL, Proprietor.

SAM WILL SEE HIS FRIENDS AT NO. 764 BROAD

HOTEL FOLKSTONE, IN PARIS-NO. 9 RUE DE Castellaine.—This hotel, situated near the Madelaine, the Boulevards, the Tuileries, and the Champs Elysees, is specially frequented by English travellers, and now kept by an American lady, with new and elegant furniture, good arrangements, and cleanliness. The attendance is performed rangements, and cleanliness. The attendance is perfo by English servants, and nothing is spared to render the tel one of the most comfortable in Paris. Bedroom apartments. Breakfast and dinner on moderate terms

HOTEL BRIGHTON, BOULOGNE (SURMER), FRANCE To families going to Europe. A gentleman Istely frum Europe, can saisly recommend the "Hotel Brighton," as not only the best in the place, but as one of the best in Europe. Situated at a convenient distance from the rail read, and being in the middle of a large garden, this hotel personness all the comforts desirable for wealthy families.

CLAIRVOYANT EXAMINATIONS, BY MRS. HAYES that eminent convulting medical clairvoyant.—Mrs. Hayes a faily consulted by physicians and persons of the highest rask in this city and country. They know that her examinations involve the highest principles connected with human ensistence. Ne clairvoyant in this country has were acquired so high a reputation as a medical clairvoyant, as has Mrs. Hayes. She possesses a clear-seeing power heretofore unrepailed. Mrs. Hayes will wait on ladies at their residence if cleared. Terms made known on application. Office le Spring street, near the Bowery. DR. HAYES, electrician.

SPIRITUALISM -SECOND VOLUME, BY JUDGE ED.
Junt on line of the state of published by PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN, No. 300 Broadway.

JOSEPH LEE, MERCHANT TAILOR—HAS REMOVED from \$15 Groadway to Oilsey's buildings, 169 Broadway. R. W. CAMERON-AUSTRALIA PIONEER LINE-B. has removed from 116 Wall street to No. 6 Bowling Gross, foot of Broadway.

WANTED-IROM \$50 TO \$150 WORTH OF GENTLE.
We mea's clothing in exchange for furniture, or any kind
of pholatery work, such as recovering furniture, laine
supples and oilcloth, making shades, curtains, mattresses,
fig. 4s. Country houses furnished. Address Edgar, Broadway Post Office.

Y OUTHS: AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING JOSEPH S. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park place, opposite the City Hall, have now on hand the best ascrited spring and summer stock and styles to be found in the United States, and smitable for all ages, from three to twenty years old, at wiblesale and for greatly reduced prices.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

Dancing Academies.—M'LLE CAROLINE VE-sien's dancing seasemy, 21 Howard street, is now open for the instruction of ladies and gastlomes in the most fash-seashle dancer of the day. Sahool for practice wraty even-ing, Grand dancing solvers every Wednesday and Saturday sight, from 5 to 11 o'clock.

GENTLEMAN. ENTIRELY WORTHY AND RE It spectahis, would marry. The lady must be accomplish-d and accountemed to refined and elegant society, and be sore than ordinarily slightle. The advertiser's riews, &c., as be learned by corresponding with A. D. S., Post Office.

COAL-CHEAPER AND BETTER THAN ANY THAT has yet been effered to the public. The subscriber will deliver from bank, for two days, the best of red ash stow and egg coal at \$5 50 per too; large size aut at \$4 75 per ton. Full weight warranted.

JACOB W. CORNWELL 479 Brooms street.

GREAT SALE OF ENGRAVINGS AT REDUCED Prices, at 316 Breadway. Dealers and the public will find to to their advantage to casming this splendid collection before purchasing clary bure.

MORNING EDITION-FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1855.

THE FORAY ON VACRANT WOMEN. CAPTURE OF MORE DISORDERLY CHARAC-

The police of the Third and Fourth wards, according to instructions received from his Honor the Mayor, succeeded, on Wednesday night, in capturing a number of

off Captain Hopkins, arrested twenty-five females—wo-men and girls. Most of these prisoners were frequenters of some of the worst dance houses in Washington and Greenwich streets. Captain Mitchell, of the Fourth ward police, assisted by a squad of his men, arrested eight prostitutes of a very low character, frequenting Water and Cherry streets. Justice Bogart, before whom the prisoners were conveyed, considering that no legitimate evidence had been adduced against the Third ward girls, except in the case of two of the prisoners, discharged them from custody. The unlucky two wersent to the Island for three months. All those arrested in the Fourth ward were sent to the Penitentiary for periods varying from one to six months, their charac-ters being notoriously bad.

periods varying from one to six months, their charac-ters being notoriously bad.

The Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh wards, also contributed a fair proportion of street walkers on Wednesday night, but nothing more than the usual number arrested ai-most every night appeared before the magistrate yester-day morning. Most of them were discharged, with an admonition to be more discreet in tuture, while a few were obliged to make Blackwell's Island their home for a few months.

were obliged to make, Blackwell' a Island their home for a few months.

Last night the police of the Fifth, Third and Fourteenth wards arrested but a few of these disorderly characters, who will be brought before the magistrate at the Tombs this morning for examination. There was a remarkable disparity in the number of prostitutes patrolling Broadway last evening, mone but a few stragglers, here and there, could be seen promenading the pave. Some awkward mistakes were made by the police last night in arresting those whom they supposed to be nymphs of the pave. One or two little sewing girls were brought to the station house by the Third Ward police, where they remonstrated loudly against the conduct of the stars, asserting their characters to be good and peaceable. But of course the officer in charge at the station house could not entertain any idea of liberating them upon their mere word, so they were obliged to remain in "durance vile" all night.

GRANCY?

WHAT IS THE LAW RELATIVE TO VA-DISTRICT ATTORNIN'S OFFICE, Feb. 20, 1895.

MY DEAR SIR—To your communication touching the statutes upon vagrancy I have the honor to make answer, that, as has recently been remarked by a learned Justice of the Common Pleas (Hon. P. P. Ingraham) in a decision tendered upon a vagrancy proceeding brought before him by habeas corpus, the general statutes of the State relating to vagrants seem confused and conflicting in character. But in the city of New York there operates a lecal act which is often forgotten by magistrates and counsel in their reference simply to and conflicting in character. But in the city of New Aroft there operates a local act which is often forgotten by megistrates and counsel in their reference simply to the Revised Statutes. It is an an act entitled "An act elative to the powers of the Common Council of the City of New York, and the police and criminal courts of the said city," passed Jan. 23, 1833. [Laws of that year, page 9] The first section provides as follows: "All persons who being habitual drunkards, are destitute and without visible means of support, or who being such habitual drunkards, shall abandon, neglect, or refuse to aid in the support of their families, who may be complained of by such families, of drunkenness or debauchery, requiring charitable aid to restore them to health; all common prostitutes who have no lawful employment whereby to maintain themselves; all able bedied or sturdy beggars who may apply for alms or solicit charity; all persons wandering abroad, lodging in watchhouses, outhouses, market places, sheds, stables, or uninhabited buildings, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves; all persons wandering abroad and begging, or who go about from door to door, or place themselves in the streets, highways, passages, or other public places, to beg or receive alms within this city, shall be deemed vagrants." I have sub-divided each class by itself for convenience sake. The classes are five in number—one of drunkards, one of the diseased, one of provitiutes, one of the kind most appropriately seried by popular usage "ludersa," and ure of leggars, with two sub-divisions, of the imposter beggar and of the needy beggar. The provisions regarding drunkards and the diseased and beggars are very clear and proper is a lady boarders," as well as those who walk the attents and practices of vice, and the class of idlers, are controlled by the phrase "not iver a lady boarders," as well their discretion (for the enumerated causes amount to this)—a very proper power indeed, because often the friends of the vagrant interfere when disgrace to the friends of the vagrant interfere when disgrace to the family assumes the form of publicity, and provide for the vagrant's future. These are the only provisions regarding vagrancy (under that name) which need be referred to for municipal action. The statute regarding "disorderly persons" (2 R. S. 55, 5th edition) enumerates other classes of idla and victous persons for whose good behaviour during one year security may be required; otherwise, in default thereof, a conviction and imprisonment enuse, subject to the control of the Court of General Sessions and the Almshouse Governors, thereafter, in various ways. These additional classes comprehend generally men who abandon wives and children to public charity, fortune tellers, common prostitutes and keepers of bawdy houses, or houses of resort for drunkards, tipplers and gamesters; all common jugglers or showmen; all keepers of keno and gaming apparatus, in public places or in places where liquor is sold; all travelling gamesters, &c., Suspected vagrants, and suspected disorderly persons, may be themselves examined as the statutes indicate touching the silegations. Their conduct is rather a breach of the general police discipline of the community than a crime or a misdemessor; their own confessions are competent to conviction. The Mayor has express power to deal with vagrants and disorderly persons under the provisions referred to. As suggested by the remarks of your Honor in your communication, it begiese to add that by pursuing the statutes relating to vagrants and disorderly persons, more summary justice is done to the community than can be attained through the tedious process of indictment and trial. The felonies of the metropolis are sufficiently numerous to constantly engage the time and attention of grand juries and the Court of General Sessions of the peace, without giving them more contact with the

CPIRITUAL RAPPING AND WRITING.—MRS. COAN
Will receive visiters this and every day this week, at 720
Bendway, Hope Chapel building. Hours, 10 to 12 A. M., 3
tel and 7 to 9 P. M. Parties attended at their residence.
Also private circles at her rooms by special arrangement. FURNITURE.

PURNITURE TO RENT. AMOUNTING TO \$1,000.

Very superior first quality velvet tete a tetes, marole top salinet forniture, Fence bedsteads. &c., &c., &lso less expender furniture, second hand, in excellent order. Security repired. Please apply, tumediately, to N. EDMORDS, ILOWall street, up stairs, from 10 to 1 e clock.

POSEWOOD AND OTHER FURNITURE, VELVET be carpets, &c., &c., for sale very cheep for each. The fa-mily is breaking up homeskeeping. Furniture is all new, and superior in quality. Address thesp, Horald office, for three days, and particulars will be given.

THE RECENT ARRESTS OF FEMALES BY THE POLICE. MARCH 29.—Hateas Corpus.—Mr. John D. MacGregor applied for writs of habeas to bring up about thirty fe-males who had been committed from the Mayor's office as vagrants, and sentenced to various periods of impris-cument from one to six months. The petitions set forth

cament from one to six months. The petitions set forth
the names of the parties, and state that taey are in the
custody of the keeper of the city prison; that the cause
or pretence of such imprisonment or detention is illegal, and the commitments issued wholly without juridiction, and that no examination was permitted or had in relation to said alleged offence.

The Judge granted the application; but said that the
object would be attained by bringing up two of the
women, and writs were accordingly issued to the keeper
of the city prison in the cases of two of the alleged vagrants, returnable at 12 o'clock on Friday morning.

SUPREME COURT-IN CHAMBERS.

SUPERIOR COURT-IN CHAMBERS. Before Hon. Judge Bosworth.

MARCH 29.—Habous Corpus.—One of the thirty females arrested by the orders of the Mayor, for street walking was brought before Judge Bosworth this day on habe corpus, and her discharge from custody demanded. corpus, and her obscharge from curvey demanded. It appeared by the return made by the keeper of the City Prison that he held the acquised by virtue of a commitment which is directed to any constable, policeman or warden of the city and county of New York.

The Judge discharged the prisoner, on the ground that she was illegally held, the keeper of the prison not being either of the parties named in the commitment as anthorized to hold her.

CARD FROM JUSTICE BOGART.

TO THE PUBLIC.

An article having appeared in the New York Tribune of Wednesday last, reflecting most unjustly on my character as a magistrate, and a man, I desire to make a plain statement relative to the affair on which the

On the evening of Tuesday last, a gentleman with whom I was not acquainted, called at my residence, ap-

parently much excited, and stating that his own wife

parently much excited, and stating that his own wife had been arrected in the Eighth ward, as a street walker, requested my official interference, to save the mather of his children from the crushing diagrace of being locked up all night in the station house.

I ama father myself, and although obliged, often, in the performance of my duties, to perform many acts gainful to my feelings, I am ever ready to temper justice with mercy, so far as the laws will permit.
I accordingly repaired to the Eighth ward station house, and there opened court in due ferm, for the examination of the case.
On investigation, I became satisfied that the arresting officer had made a mistake, and accordingly ordered the discharge of the female, whose name it said to be Frances hunter. My mandate of discharge was disobeyed, the act of insubordination being accompanied by much of vituperation and low abuse. I have learned to-day, that Justice Osborne has discharged Mrs. Hunter, thus affirming the correctness of my judgment.
Under such circumstances, the attack in the Tribuse upon my professional reputation can only be considered unintentional, as it is unjust, and I am forced to seek this means of redress as the only one immediately in my power.

If I erred I did so innoceatly, and being acquainted

power.

If I erred I did so inacceutly, and being acquainted with neither party, could have had no improper motive for my action.

ABRAHAM BOGART, JR., New York, March 28, 1855.

Police Justice.

HABEAS CORPUS.

MARCH 28.—In the matter of the People ex rel, Ellen Dewins against the Keeper of the City Prison and Pentitutiary of the City and Caunty of New York.—In a supposed report of this cause, furnished us and inserted in yesterday's paper, it was stated that the petitioner, by her counsel, contended that her arrest, trial and conviction were entirely illegal, and that the Recorder on these grounds for thwith discharged the prisoner. This was entirely erroneous. There was no argument in the case, for the simple reason that the Recorder has no power to hear the merits on such a question. The matter, it is true, was brought up, but there being no record of the conviction of the prisoner produced, the Recorder on this ground alone discharged the prisoner.

CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC UNION.

A special meeting of the Central Democratic Union was held last evening in Tammany Hall, John Cochrane, Fresident, in the chair. A large number of delegates

the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, held Saturday evening, March 24th, 1855, it was unanimously resolved, that the delegates from this club, be and are hereby Democratic Union such resolutions as may, in their judg-

ment with a legitimate right of intervention. In the man are any attempt to Africanize the idland of Cuba, with a view to make it an element of disturbance, or to place it by and the pale of useful acquisition, whether stimulated by fanalies at home or enemies abroad, will meet with prompt resistance from the demogracy of the Vork, nor will they ever "consent to its transfer to either of the interventing as tions, or to any other freeign State."

Resolved. That we rely with confidence that the administration will promptly and efficiently meet the orisis that events have irrecipitated. Its notice support of the national honor stroad—the careful grardianship of the rights of citizens at home—its interposition between careless legislation and the interests of the people—its efforts to vindicate the nation, and to guard its interests, though hasfied by the irresponding action of the last Congress—are sufficient guarantees that when "honor is at take," care will be taken that the republic receive no detriment.

After the resolutions were adopted, the Presuperty.

and the interests of the people—the efforts to vindicate the nation, and to guard its interest, though haffied by the irresponive action of the last Congress—are sufficient guarantics that when. "honor is at stake," care will be taken that the republic receive no detriment.

After the resolutions were adopted, the Prizenewit, having left the chair, said, that he thought they were very full and very proper—such as the times required and the crieis demanded. The fact that we had reached a crisis was wastled to us by every news that came across the Atlantic. This fact was being pressed upon Congress. Notwithstanding that the latest news had been that the Spanish government was willing to do all that was proper without pressure, yet the experience of the past should teach as that their word of promise was not always kept. It was time that the principles which animated this people should be freely spoken. Not that it should be done to as a threat, or to gain favor, but it should be done to show what views were entertained by gentlemen who organize the mesèves into political associations. It was strange, he thought, that Spain should take the ground at this late age of the world, that reparation for injuries may be refused with impunity. We all have read what has been done in the process of negotiations with her. We have all wondered at the perspicuity of American statesmen, and we have wondered yet more at the bilindess which could refuse reparation for injuries inflicted. Unless our demands against Spain be complied with, there only remains war and the vindication of our honor. (Applause.) When these objects shall have been obtained, the world will see that all that was demanded by the Unless our demands against Spain be complied with, there only remains war and the vindication of our honor. (Applause.) When these objects shall have been obtained, the world will see that all that was demanded by the Unless our demands are refused, then will be the fire of our proper to design the same of the resolutions. He said—Me

ROBBERY.—The house of Mr. A. H. Weeks, No. 118 South Fourth street, was entered on Wednesday after-noon, and silver spoons valued at about \$20, were stolen.

KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL -Extract from the report for the week ending March 27 — Remaining in Hospital, 500; received by order of superintendent, 43; born, 4. Total 547. Transferred to Aimshouse, 7; discharged, 60; 46-ceased, 11. Remaining, 469.

Proprocesses as a Forestal.—At a funeral at the Gothic church in Grand street, on Wednesday, the pockets of Mrs. Hake, Mrs. Invise, and Mas Tinker, were picked of various summ of money by persons who had entered the church for that purpose.

SOCIALISM IN AMERICA.

The Origin, Progress, Decline and Fall of the

extraordinary Fourierite community in New Jersey, known as the Nerth American Phalanx, where from eighty to a hundred persons, of both sexes, lived together in a sort of happy family arrangement, eating out of the same trough and living in the one cage. At the time the articles referred to were published, the phalanx blishments, the phalanx has get into a peck of trouble, and there is evely reason now to believe that it will soon be numbered among the things that were. To prevent so terrible a catastrophe, the Fourierites have deterway. During the evening, the speakers made very pointed allusions to certain well knewn socialists in this city, who, they said, had great faith in Fourierism, but

were about severity five persons present, but the speakers proved so stupid that the audience soon thinned out, and at the close there were not more than a baker's dozen. In an adjoining room, a spiritual circle was being held, and the meeting was much disturbed by the shoutings and other unspiritual demonstrations proceeding therefrom.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Tappan Townskyn, who stated that he had been asked to lay a statement before the meeting. This movement was to devise ways and means to help the North American phalanx in the existing difficulties. With a view to a proper understanding of the matter, Mr. Sears, of the phalanx, would make some remarks. The movement he (the speaker) considered a success, and the practicability of families living together in harmony in one unitary family was establishment. There was one way, it was thought by which the association could be got out of trouble; it was by buying goods by wholesale and giving phalanx stock in exchange. This would give them the means of making a large establishment, and fulfil the criginal idea of the associationists, to have at least 2,000 persons in the one phalanx. Another idea was, that agents should go around the city and persuade persons conducting small trades and occupations, to live at the phalanx and do business there. Theo, by nducing young farmers to join, no doubt quite a good association could be formed. To forward these suggestions it was proposed to have a permanent organisation in this city to help them along, and to forward the cause of the association generally.

Mr. Chas. Shans, one of the officers of the Phalanx, and the friends of the movement thought it advisable for them to now come forward and do so. They lacked experience of everything in the beginning of the enterprise, and they felt that the evils which now afflicted their cause could be obviated by proper measures. The association has solved some of the problems hitherto inapplicable to associations, and he which now afflicted their cause could be obviated by p

auggested—that was, that those who wish to live separately may do so without conflicting with the associative principle.

Mr. Sears then made the following statement of the condition of the Phalanx:—

The North American Phalanx organized as an Association in 1843, and commenced operations on their present domain, the same year. The land (673 acres,) had been exhausted by tenant husbandry, so the soil had to be created, but the means of doing this existed upon the place. In the beds of mari and muck—more especially the former—there is abundant means of perpetual fertility. The labor, however, of converting a worn out estate into a 'rite and flourishing one to the extent whesely accompanies of, has been very severe, because we lacked means, and the work has fallen principally upon a few. During the earlier years of our existance the returns for labor were very icanty; indeed, in one year the average earnings, exclusive of board, was as low as two dollars and seventy-three cents per month. On present standard, taking agriculture as the basis, is ninety cents per day of ten hours, (from which we pay expenses,) and for two or three years preceding the last, we have made a profit of fifteen to twenty-two per cent upon this rate. We commenced operations with a subscription of less than eight thousand dollars, and our property, including all claims, amounted to over one hundred thousand collars at the close of the last fiscal year. Most of the land is now in good condition, and there are seventy acres of flourishing orchards of various kinds of marketable fruit, the trees of which are mostly in bearing. The land is free from stone, and easily tilled. Comfortable eveilings are erected, combining mony advantages. Shops and outbuildings have been added to considerable extent, and there are good describing of considerable extent, and there are good described as a considerable extent, and there are good described.

hoping that competent men, with sufficient means, would feel the seed and perceive the advantages of combinate effort, with sufficient force to bring them into co-operation with us; but still deemed to disappointment in this respect, and still stealthily, and with many sore misgivings, increasing our facilities of production and competent of the perceive applied by the perceive sufficient of the had completed a large outlay for increased facilities of revenue, and at the commencement of a financial crisis unusually severe, we are overtaken by a disastrous fire, which destroyed property to the extent of nearly four-teen thousand five hundred collars, struck down the industry connected with this endowment, and the revenue derivable from it. Thus we were made to face the difficulties of carrying a starge thouting debt through the severest financial revulsion that has occurred since we came here. It is not singular, therefore, that some of our members feel the need of more positive control of the means of life, and have not courage longer to face out debt and carry burdens for non-producers. Not-withstanding these discouragement, nearly all of the members adhere to their faith in combined effort, and would be glad to preserve the social life that has so many chartes, and coatinue combination in some form that would secure economies without so great relative expense as we have borne. One means of doing this, and the true one, would be greater numbers of witable and continue well conducted industries. Our expectations in these respects have been so poorly ted, a mentioned, that we are discouraged from further effort in this direction. We need an annual production of about twenty-five thousand dollars. This sum would pay say five per cent for the use of capital stock and a salisfactory income for a hundred or more members. The capacities of the land are very great. We still have considerable shoproom, say a carpenter shop, forty feet by thirry, and say one-half of three floors in a brick building, which is forty feet by seventy five, and we have three or four unoccupied tements, or more strictly suits of rooms, without kitchen. Hone who have three or four unoccupied tements, or more being with the sevent of these who conduct turiness on private account, a profit to cover contingencies, and to put this department on a revenue footing, weuld be charged. Members live at various cost, from one clother and the sev

as in other large families; but such has not been the case, as the brethren and sisters live toge her in great amity.

Mr Hoaxen said that about ten years ago the associative principles ran through the country like widdire, but now, he regretted to say, there appeared to be very little interest in the matter. He hoped for a revival. This is a movement in the right direction, and the socialists should agitate to secure its universal recognition. It has been proved that women can live together without pulling each other's bair, and abusing little children because they are not their own. He (the speaker) had seen shameful treatment of women and children in our chaotis state of society. Much has been said about humbug, and Henry Ward Beechergand H. J. Raymond, had called Barnum the prince of humbugs. He was not so. Humbug was as true of them as of him. The speaker was of opinion that every thing we touch and taste was humbug, and nothing but humbug. After getting this od, the speaker took his seat, apparently much relieved.

Mr. Warner Chaes had witnessed the rise and fall of almost every association that had been started in this country, yet he had not lost faith. He was satisfied that there were thousands who would willingly join in a movement towards associative life, were it not that all the experiments failed pecuniarly. Mr. Chase was attached to a Wisconsin phalanx; they were successful in a pecuniarly point of view, but failed in social life. They had not congenial spritts among them. It was usseless to think this movement could be rescuestiated, as the people were discouraged. There were people in this city who were quite willing to talk, but who did not give a belping hand, though they had ample means. It would be too bad if this association were compelled to soil a portion of their land when there were people in this city who were quite willing to talk, but who did not give a belping hand, though they had ample means. It would be too bad if this association were compelled to soil a portion of their land w

not fragmentary as heretofore. Ordination would be compelled, some day or other, to give way to associations.

Mr. Toomr, editor of the Christian Spiritualist, next spoke. He was not a philosopher, he was a Christian Philosophers, whether in breeches or petiticoats, didn't amount to much. When the history of socialism shall be written, it will be found that a radical error was at the bottom of the whole of it. Robert Owen said man was a creature of circumstances. Here is the difficulty, Now, the true principle is love. finat is, of thinking more of our neighbor's wants than of our own stomache. The christian idea is love, and if that rentiment was recognized, all would be well. Mr. Tooley had found that mankind act on the principle that all persons are rogues, and the general feeling was that every one was too whic awake altogether. This feeling begits suspicion, and humbug has far less influence than most people imagine. This was the great reason why men will not trust each other, and consequently all associative efforts have failed. All men should take themselves to tack, and see that they are freed from this will conception before they undertake a movement of this kind. A gentleman present referred to the building associations in this city. They how receive \$1.800.000 a year, and 30,000 people now have house in Morrisanta and elsewhere, who would not have them, were it not for these small associations.

Here an effort was made to get a committen out no one would serve, and the meeting at last dwindles way, and went out "like the soulf of a candle." We are not advised whether any more meetings are to be held.

First.—Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in one of a range of four first class brick buildings in Fourth place, near Court street. The fiames extended to the adjoining house, before the firemen could get to work, and both were considerably damaged. The upper floors and the roofs were destroyed. The buildings were in course of completion, and consequently used-upied. No fire being used in the part where the flames were first discovered, there can be no doubt but that it was the work of an incending. The owner of the property is Mr. Joseph Carr. The loss amounts to about \$1,000. Insured. Anorska Fixz - About eleven o'clock last night, an

ner of Bugbies place and Poplar street. This and the ner or Bugnes place and repair street. This and the adjoining houses being frame buildings, the fire spread with rapidity, and before the firemen could arrive on the ground, three houses were enveloped in fiames; when they didoome, however, the fiames were quickly checked, and before midnight they were completely subdued.

Converted or Row.—In the Court of Sessions yesterday.

CONTICTED OF RIOT.—In the Court of Bessions yesterday. Peter flyan and Michael Tally were placed on trial, on indictments for riot. It was shown that on a night in February hast, they, with others, attacked the contactor of an omnibus sieigh, at the foot of Fulton street, and beat him severely. The assault, however, could not be proved against any particular person, and they were indicted for riot, having by their disorderly conduct caused most of the passengers to leave the sleigh. This being proved, they were convicted. Denteroo was reserved.

BURGLANT .- The house of Hickard A. Coope, on the corner of Powers and Wychoff streets, was felonicasly entered at an early hour yesterday morning; and robbed of a gold watch and a large quantity of alless ware, all of which was taken from the spartment where Mr. Geope was sales. The third socaped.

A "Pull" Upon the Fancy Men. CENT UPON THE GAMBLESS—PARTIM

Last night, about 10 o'clock, Sergeant Lefferts, of U Last night, about 10 o'clock, Sergeant Lefferta, of the reserve corps, made a descent upon Leonard Willis, alias Bob Willis's place, at No. 510 Broadway, in the Fourteenth ward, opposite the St. Nisholas Hotel, and there arrested the proprietor of the establishment and seven others, who were in the rooms at the time of the descent. When the obstruction. Another door still debarred their on trance to Mr. Willis' spartments, but this received similar treatment at the hands of the energetic officers

the necessities of the case would require. The fare apparatus, consisting of a check box and dealing box, was, aiter some search, discovered and taken peasession of by the officers. The prisoners were conveyed to the Eights ward station house, where they gave their names as—Leonard Willia, the alleged proprietor of the house, George West, Benjamin Haskins, George Higby, Bt. McClen, Emjamin Haskins, George Higby, Bt. McClen, Eward Williams, Charles Hudson. Frank Willard, late of California, was taken to jthe Fourteenth Ward Station House, where he was cischarged by Justice choorne, but he will be, probably, used as a witness for the prosecution.

The arrests were effected on a warrant issued by the Mayor, before whom the accused will be conveyed this morning for examination.

The greatest excitement prevailed at the station house, on account of the difficulty in obtaining a magistrate, as the prisoners were all anxious to be discharged through some means or other. At 11 o'clock they were all is custody, at the station house, with but little prospect of relief.

A large crowd of Sunday liquor dealers assembled in the Mayor's office yesterday forenoon, to listen to the case of Richard French, who, before Justice Osberne, is testing the constitutionality of the ordinance of the Corporation prohibiting the sale of intozicating liquees on Sunday.

According to this new oranance it is made a misse-meanor, and punishable by a fine of \$10 for each glass sold. Mr. French, who is the proprietor of French's Ho-tel, is charged with having sold twenty three glasses in violation of the ordinance. All the Sunday Equer deal

sold. Mr. Freuch, who is the proprietor of Freuch's Hotel, in charged with having sold twenty-three glasses in the and this sources of the city are interested in this case of Mr. Freuch, inamunch as their own is decided in his.

To this commerces and the sunday figure dealers of the city are interested in this case of Mr. Freuch, inamunch as their own is decided in his.

To the competency of the court, it not being held to sever, some I business command.

To the competency of the court, it not being held to convert their and part of it to convert their and the tolerably have been performed to the court of the court of the court their and be tolerably have been performed to the court of the court of

the points on Naturday maxt.

District Attorney Hall gave notice that it was not be intention to be present at the examinations. He had appeared to sustain the constitutionality of the law, at the request of the Mayor.

Shipping Paupers to America from Europ The following letters came to the Mayor yesterday:

The following letters came to the Mayor yesterday:—

Currow Horne, New Yone.

Currow Horne, New Yone.

Fin.—i enclose herewith for your information and such action as you may deem proper, a letter under date of 3d inst., which was addressed to me by George H. Geometic, Exp., U. S. Concul at Zurich, in Switzerland. He states that the authorities of that country have shipped to this country, or are about to do so, 320 of their powers people, "in spite of all admonition." He also states that they are provided with legal passports. As this matter does not come within my jurisdiction, I have taken the liberty of enclosing you the letter, hoping you will find some means to prevent the introduction of soundedrable a class of people to our population. I am, very respectfully, your obscilent servant.

HEMAN J. RESPIELD, Collector.

Hor. Pressando Woos, Mayor of City of New York, Accompanying the above letter of the Collector was

Accompanying the above letter of the Collector was

the following — United States Cornelate, }
Zerich, Switzerland, March 2, 1856.
HEMAN J. REISTELD, ENG., COLLECTOR OF THE FORT OF NEW

HENNAN J. REPOUND, ESC., COLLECTION OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.—
I PLACE HIM.—I have been informed that the Commune of Niederwyl, district Zodingen, in the canton of Argoria, in Switzerland, have been forwarding three hundred and twenty of their poorest people to the United States, that they left a few days since for Havre, with the intention of saling for New York. Enclosed is also an extract from a paper which is published in this same Canton, and which fully enderses it. It says.—
A few days since, the Commune of Neiderwyl, diatrict Zodingen, in the canton of Argoria, sent three hundred and twenty of their poorest people to the United States, in spite of all admonition."
I wrote to our Consul at Havre, giving him the information, and requesting him to ayeartain the mame or names of the vassels in which they were to sail or had sailed, and to give you the information, so that you we the city officials could be on the lookout, and judge for yourselves. If the Swiss papers make remarks like the foregoing, they must certainly not be a very desirable addition to our population.

I am told that in a short time another large company into follow from a neighboring district, and that all are provided with logal passports. I shall feel it my dety, whenever anything of the kind course to my notice, to give either the Collector or the Mayor of the city laformation of it. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Obstuncy.
DEATH OF HON. THOMAS M. WOODSUFF.

We understand that Hon. Thomas M. Woodruff, ex Member of Congress, from this city, died on Wednesday been suffering for some time. Mr. Woodraff is well known as an old politician, and has been stacked to the native American party. It is said that he was one of the committee of the Know Nothing Council who framed the platform of the American party, which lately ap-peared in the HERALD. Mr. Woodruff leaves a large

peared in the HERALD, Mr. Woodguff Seems a large samily to mourn his sees.

The Washington Diston of the 28th inst., says:—We received a despatch from Concerd, New Hampshire, yesterday, coursying the pasinful intelligence of the death of Mass Expansion A. McNust., widow of the late General John McNiel, and setter of the President of the United States, aged dixty-eight years

Political Intelligence.

To-day the first elections in Eastern.

To-day the first election will be held in the new Territory of Kansas, for delegates to the Legislature. There are to be twenty six members of the lower house and thursteen to the Council chooses, but where and when they are to meet to not yet known. It is stated that hundreds of the residents of Cooper, Randelph, Heward and Ballios counties, in Missouri, have gone ever into Kansas, and the greatest excitement swints in all the counties perfectly the state of the ferritory.